Washington; all are anxious for a pacific seltlement. The Rady sy is in good order, but the excellent Col. Totten is alling somewhat.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ASPINWALL, January 19, 1857.

The arrival of the steamer Thomes from San Juan hes furnished important facts in relation to the present Boulars of the news previously received. But I have only time to give you the facts in a disconnected manner. A short time before the Thames left San Juan intelligence was received from the Costa Rican fornes that Walker was at St. George, with the remnant of his troops, hemmed in by the Allied forces, and in a situation that must ultimate in his capitulating. We expected to hear intelligence of successes at San Jean del Sur, but nothing has come to hand. It is known that Garrison and Morgan gave orders that the Sierra Nevada should proceed to Panama for the Passengers by the Adger and Texas, provided they did

not arrive within reasonable time by the Transit route at San Juan del Sur; it is also known that the allied troops have orders to take or disable the Sierra Nevada at San Juan del Sur; and as she has not rrived at Panama, up to the present time, which she on, ht to have done, under Garrison and Morgan's instructions, it is believed that she must have fallen into the hands of the allied forces. An American man-of-war, the Independence or the St. Marys, has been dispatched from Pasama, to ascertain what has become of her. The success attending the expedition against the San Juan River is regarded as a masterpiece of strategem The whole matter was conducted with the greatest necreoy. When the first body of Costa Rican troops left San José on their expedition, only three persons in the Republic knew their destination—Mr. Webster. as English gentleman, who has engineered the whole matter, President Mora, and Mr. Anderson, an English merchant in Costa Rica. The commander of the troops was fornished with sealed dispatches. The general surmise was that the troops were to proceed down the Sarapiqui, and this view was encouraged by the leaders of the movement that Walker's spies might be deceived; but the route chosen was by the San Previous to the first intelligence from Nicaragua,

after the departure of the troops, party feeling in Costa Rica ran high. Arrayed against President Mora was a powerful peace party, and it only needed intelligence adverse to the success of the Costa Rican arms, to cause him to resign, and to put the peace party, which was willing to make peace with Walker on any terms, into power. Fortunately, the first intelligence was of the seizure of the San Juan River, which reinstated Prosident Mora in public confidence, and it was not until two days afterward that the news of dissensions among the shied forces on the Isthmus was received-too late to do any injury. The facts of the dissensions I give below, in connection with other matters of interest:

At the commencement of the siege of Granada Henningsen had with him five hundred men, and not four hundred, as has been stated. The allied army numbered seventeen hundred, under command of Gen. Belloso. As regards the manner in which the siege should be conducted, he differed from the opinion of Gen. Zavala, who commanded the troops of San Salvador, numbering about seven hundred. After the refusal of Henningson to surrender, in obedience to the Cemand of the allies, Zavala wanted to take the place by storm, Henningsen's force at this time having been reduced by disease and killed to one hundred men. Belloso refused to allow an assault, which resulted in a quarrel between the two generals, and Zavala called in Gen. Canas, the commander of six hundred Costs.
Rican troops at Rivas, to arrange the differ-ences. In the mean time, Bellose retreated with 1,200 troops, leaving Zavala at Granada with but 400 to 500 to continue the siege. Matters were now at a stand-still, when the recruits under the command of Col. Waters, which left the United States during the st of November, were landed by Walker to release Heuninger.-Walker himself remaining in the steamer. These were enabled to cut their way through the forces of Zavala and rescue Henningsen and his party, now reduced to only 60 men! while the loss of Col. Watera's command in the rescue was 85. Walker and his troops then retreated to Virgin Bay, where the cholera, fever and black vomit broke out among them with fearful violence, and starvation only added to the horrors of their situation. With the remains of his forces, now numbering less than five hundred men, he retreated to St. George, where he still was at the last accounts, the Costa Ricans then having ession of the San Juan River. No person here lieves it possible that the possession of the San Juan can be recovered by parties sent to Walker's assistance, even though they were to attempt to force a passage up the river with a thousand men. At Hipps Polat, situated at the mouth of the Sarapiqui, the ravigation of the river has been purposely obstructed by filling it with logs for a distance of a half mile, and the Point is defended by a force of 300 Costa Ricans, under the command of Col. Barrillier, a Zouave formerly in the French service, and an able engineer and experienced officer. At Castillo Rapids there are two hundred troops, and at San Carles three hundred, and at all the defencible points, they are well supplied with artillery. At the last acrived at Virgin with eleven hundred troops, making an aggregate at these four points of nineteen hundred. The two lake steamers, the San Carlos and the Virgin, ander the command of Capt. Cauty, an Englishman,

have also a hundred troops each in them. Every day brings us fresh evidence of the villainous deception practiced by Walker's agents in the United States to fill up his army, decimated by disease and

One poor fellow who belonged to Waters's command informed me that nearly all of the persons who left New-Orleans with him, went out with the intention of getting farms and settling down on them immediately. Thirty of them carried out their wives and families. No other thought was entertained by them until they arrised at Virgin Bay, when Walker ordered the every man into his service that he might attempt the rescue of Henningeon.

About two hundred deserters from Walker's arm are in Costa Rica and they have been treated with the greatest kindness and humanity. Those who were sick have been cared for and most who were able to work have been farnished with employment, and many have determined to remain in the country. Mr. Cor wip, the United States Consul at Panama, informed me the other day that he had mentioned these facts in his dispatches to Mr. Marcy.

The Government of Costa Rica, a few days since, forwarded \$10,000 to pay the American engineers and others employed in the boats on the San Juan.

Mr. Harris, the agent of Morgan, it is stated, applied without success to the commander of the U. S. sloop of war Cyane to interfere, in behalf of his employers, to retake the steamers from the Costa Ricans. He then went to Panama, with a request to Commodore Mervine to demand their restoration of the Costa Rican Government, at Panta Arenas, on the Pacific side. His errand however, was unsuccessful, as Com. Mervine refused

Much has been said detrimental to the character of the Costa Rican soldiers. The opinion seems to prevail that they are a rude and uncultivated race-a mixture of negro and Indian blood. They are for the most part white, with a tinge of Indian blood, and are regarded as belonging to the white race. They possess the characteristics of other mountaineers. Their surprise and capture of Sarapiqui is said to have been brilliantly executed. It was their first achievemen' with the bayonet, which was their only reliance, as their powder had been damaged by the rain the pre vious day. Many of those who volunteered to go in the ranks were men of property. New that they have obtained possession of the San Juan River, four or five days will suffice to send several thousand troops to Nicarsgua, should they be required. T. L. B.

DETAILS OF WALKER'S OPERATIONS IN

A VIEW OF THE HOSPITALS AT VIRGIN BAY-DIS-EASE, NEGLECT, STARVATION AND DEATH, Correspondence of The S. Y. Tribune.

Ten this city on the 20th of October, by the Nica-ragua at a mer for New-York, intending to remain over ray was a second of the second over the second of t constry, although an American citizen in no way conpected with him or his expedition.

From information gathered from offices with whom I have been previously acquainted, I lears that Walk-er's position is as follows: By a late second and wave-200 out of 400 of his best men, who composed the attacking force, against an enemy 3,000 strong, and finding Gransda attacked in his rear he was compelled to fly to its relief, when the enemy, 1,500 strong, retired again upon Masaya. Many of the citizens were killed, among them Mr. A. M. Hinkley, the wellknown Panama Express agent, of New-York City, and

his body thrown into a ravine near the city.

Toacing a lake steamer with the sick and wounded from to a hospitals of Granada, 600 or 700 in number. lucing . I the women and children of the city, Walker took it is not the Indian town of Matagacipa, on the Island of Ometepe, opposite Virgin Bey, the natives immediately 'caving their village and flying to the open country as Walker's men took possession of their cane hats. The mone and wounded were placed in rows upon the send beach as they were removed from the lighter, where they were left until the next day without covering or nourish, rank, and 43 of them perished, many frantic with pain wandering into the woods, where they were found life, ess, the survivors being then carried a mile distant to the town by a few noble fellows, where names I hope to obtain, where we will a moment leave them to pursue the thread of events in this dark drains, now, I trust, nearly played out.

On the return of the steamer to Grans 13. Gen. Walker gave orders to Gen. Henningsen, then in command to remove all public stores, and destroy the city, when he immediately left for Virgin Bay to take up his head quarters at that place, the effective force left with Henningsen being 3:0 men, including citizens, who were compelled to take their place in the ranks. Gen. Walker left in Gransda his entire battery, under Henningsen, the First Rifles and two morters, in fact the very date of his small force, with the exception of one howitzer (six pounder), under Capt. Dulancy, at Virgin Bay.

howitzer (six pounder), under Capt. Delianey, at Virgin Bay.

On reaching that place on the evening of the 23d, he feund that Gen. Hornsby had that day fought the enemy on the Transit Road, where they were strongly intrenched, and had thrown up barricades by tearing up the bridges, the enemy being Costa Ricans under the command of Gens. Canas and Bosquet. Hornsby had two killed and fourteen badly wounded on retiring after the battle to Virgin, leaving the enemy on the Road.

On the 25th, General Walker, with 400 men, and the remaining howitzer, engaged them near the Half Way House, and drove them before him into San Juan del

their wounded on males, as they retreated before min.

On the 26th, Gen. Walker, then being at Virgin Bay, learned by the steamer Virgin, from Granada, that his force, left to destroy the city, had been surrounded by the enemy from Masaya, who had since received large reenforcements from Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatewsla, making their entire force about 5,000 in manber, and, after a call for volunteers, about thirty efficers, without commands or men, accompanied him to Granada in the above-named Lake steamer.

On arriving off the city, Gen. Walker found the landing and dock occupied by thirty of his men, many of them volunteers from the citizens, who had thrown up for their defense a breastwork of tranks and baggage, behind which they were defending themselves from the enemy, who were observed from the steamer to be in strong force. An attempt was made to supply them win provision and ammunition, which failed through the day from the enemy directing a very heavy fire with minie rifles upon the boat from the beach. At midnight they successed in supplying them. Three describes took place from their little force on the dock during the same night, who are supposed to have in formed the enemy of their strength, and about 9 o'clock a. m. those on the steamer with Walker were compelled to be spectators of a charge of the enemy, one thousand strong, upon them, who beyonetted and shot formed the enemy of their strength, and about 9 o'clock a.m. those on the steamer with Walker were compelled to be spectators of a charge of the enemy, one thousand streng, upon them, who bayonetted and shot the entire party, only one man escaping, and who swam off to the steamer. The enemy immediately mounted upon the barricade an old Spanish eighteen peender, which had been left there by Walker, and by a well-directed shot warned him to retire out of reach, which he did, hearing, as they left, an occasional report from Henningsen's battery, who was lighting, they supposed, his way down to the shore of the lake, where we will for a short time leave them, and return

port from Henningsen's battery, who was fighting, they supposed, his way down to the slore of the lake, where we will for a short time leave them, and return again with Walker to Virgin Bay.

During the absence of the above small party at Granada, under Gen. Walker, a burge, or cance, was seen approaching the wharf at Virgin Bay, two of the party padding the cance with their hands, having been floating about the lake all night, completely exhausted, and who stated that the sick and wounded and women and children had been attacked about 1 o'clock in the morning by the enemy, who had landed a force upon the Island of Ometepe, from Rivas, is the night, and that they had undoubtedly many of them been massecred; they, on the commencement of the attack upon the town, making their escape. Hereor was depicted upon every face, though hardy men were there. The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Adkins of New-York, and their dead child, lying in the bottom of the cance, Cept. Regan and a young man, who were chilled and exhausted, and several of them, for a time, until restored, unable to speak.

who were chilied and exhausted, and several of them, for a time, until restored, unable to speak.

Gen. Walker, soon after arriving, dispatched a boat to their relief, took off the sick and wounded from the island of Ometope, and burned the town. The facts of the case other than above I cannot further learn, but presume they are bad enough, and in perfect keeping with the tragical occurrences here daily taking place. The imbedile Gen. Fry, who commanded the small force left for their protection, was without any nickets and unetection, was without any pickets, and m their protection, was without any pickets, and un-doubtedly swinging lazily in his hammock, from all I can learn—many officers stating in my hearing that he ought to be eashiered. Such is their idea of the

proper discipline of an army.

The force with which Walker and Hornsby engaged the enemy in the skirminhes on the Transit Road were said to have been four hundred in number, Road were said to have been four hundred in number, but, through exposure, privation, starvation and wounds, including cholern, fever, dysentery, &c., they dwindled down in twenty days to one hundred and thirty-eight men—it being his entire available force, with the exception of two small companies at San Carlos and Sarapiqui, on the River San Juan, of forty pien each

On the arrival of the Orizaba from San Francisco On the arrival of the Orizaba from San Francisco binety-seven men were added, and an addition of twenty-nine from New-Fork and 250 from New-Orleans, makes his entire force 514 men, one hundred of whom are mere skeletons, and unit for active duty. On the arrival of the above reenforcements Walker took up his line of march for St. George, an Indian town of 2,000 inhabitants, nine miles north of Virgin Bay, and two miles from Rivas, where the enemy had been for the last month, securely intrenched and barricaded, about 1,500 in number, composed partly of Costa Ricans under Gen. Canas, with other forces under Gens. Beequet and Carrera.

Every citizen of the United States on the the Isthmus, having been proviously enrolled by an efficer sent around for the purpose by order of Walker (the writer included), was ordered to fall in! Protestations were made in vain. The answer was that no more pass-

included), was ordered to fall in! Protestations were made in valo. The answer was that no more passports would be granted to leave the country, as martial law had been declared and every male person was expected to take his place in the ranks of the Fillibuster battalion forthwith. Learning that 200 of my young countrymen had lost their lives by the same course of things in Granads, I made personal application to Waiker, but was again refused a passport. Having a strong friend in Mejor Dusenbury, late of Albany, who was left to bring up the rear, an application to him was more successful, as we had served together in Mexico under the gallant Scott, and at length, after several hours delay, a lone horseman at theideast hour of night unight have been seen wending his way toward the Pacific, hearing at intervals the sound of cannon, Waiker having been attacked upon his arrival at citic, hearing at intervals the sound of cannon, Walker having been attacked upon his arrival at St. George by the enemy then in possession of Rivas. I sarived in San Juan del Sur about daylight, the sorry heast which I rode having fallen by the way, and tound the town much alarmed from the report being generally credited that President Mora of Cesta Rica was approaching the Transit Road and town, with 1,600 fresh troops. I called upon an old friend, and found it to be true, who informed me that Gev. Bigler of California, who was in the town with his family, had at his own expense sent out a scout, who discovered them about twelve miles distant. The steamship Orizaba, then lying in the harbor, was immediately pre-

The commender of the war-sleamer San Jose learning that I had obtained a passport from our Consul, Mr. Priest, was quite indignant, and san his lieutenant with several residers to guard the appreaches to the stamer. Meeting Captain Biethen of the Orizaba I showed him my parsport from the American Consul, and he said be had no objections to my coming on board if I could manage to clade Warkers police. The police know high the land attentions to the sick and wounded if the Direction of the consented to him a tomplanest consented to him we consented to The commender of the war-sleamer San Jose lear

treatment of the sick and wounded in Nicaragua. In company with a friend I visited, while at Virgin Bay, sit Company's building, situated immediately upon the shore of Leke Nicaragua. The lower part of the building, which was formerly devoted to passengers' building, which was formerly devoted to passengers baggage, was filled with the sick and wounded. They were stretched on the floor, and as we passed through this wretched crowd, lying unstituded and apparently uncared-for, we were strongly appealed to for water. They begred us to tell the sergeant to bring them water. Passing up the main stairway to the upper part of the building, we entered the back room formerly occupied by the agent, Judge Cortlandt Cushing, who a few months ago fell a victim to the fever. Three young men, officers of Walker's army, were lying on the floor without blankets or pillows, sick with cholera young men, officers of Walker's army, were lying on the floor without blankets or pillows, sick with cholera and fever. One of them I recognized as Capt. Walters of New York City, who said to me: "I am most dead; "I have eaten nothing for six days; I know I can't "live, but if you should ever reach New-York, see my "brother-in-law, Alderman Purser, and tell him to "warn the young men of New-York not to come to "this country, for two months since I came down with "one hundred young men, and they are all dead." My friend and I attended to his wants as far as our limited mens a would allow, but next morning we learned that

friend and I attended to his wants as far as our limited means would allow, but next morning we learned that he was no more.

In another corner of the apartment lay Capt. Sammies, of the rifles, a survivor of the expedition to Costa Rica under Col. Schlessinger last March, onlyflour of whom were now left. We found him in the same condition, suffering from starvation and fever. The natives of St. George had been prevented by the pickets of the enemy from bringing food to him at the town of Virgin, and the families were subjected to 25 lashes on the bere back on their return, when detected in carry-

the bare back on their return, when detected in carrying food to Walker's soldlers.

Entering one of the adjoining rooms formerly occupied by the clerks of the old Transit Company, we saw lying on a high bed one of Walker's soldiers, almost in a nude state, with an amputated leg. From neglect and want of material to make a poultiee, mortification had ensued, and the poor fellow was constantly crying for water. We promised him all the assistance in our power, and left him knowing that his troubles would soon end.

been wounded by a musket ball through his side. He was sitting upon the bare floor, with his back propped against the wall. He was in the same naglected state, without a blanket or anything but the bare floor to

upon.
'e visited several other rooms, and found men in the same wretched condition, surrounded with fifth, alive with maggots, the stench of which was intoler-

Passing into the front office, we found five or aix budges men stretched upon the bare floor. One of them had received a ball through the cheek, and in answer to our inquiries he stated that he had get nothing to eat for three days except a banana a native woman gave him; that he could not eat beef, as the muscles of his face were badly torn. He said his face needed dressing, and on examination we found the wound highly inflamed; it had not been dressed for several days, no material for poultice being obtainable. With a promise of assistance we left the poor fellows in their misery.

We next passed across the street to what was formerly the California Hotel. In the front room, formerly the bar-room, we found the floor strewn with the
sick and wounded, and in a corner we observed a mat,
apparently covering a body. Upon inquiring of a soldier who stood near the entrance what was under it, he
answered, a sick man. Gently raising it, we found
that the sick man had been dead several hours. Upon
the counter of the bar lay a young man in the last
stage of fever, covered as usual with fifth, who said
he could not lie on such a hard place, his back was so
sore. On carefully raising blim, we discovered that his
entire back was raw with sores, upon which the maggets were feeling. Death soon put an end to his sufterings.

entire base sere feeding. Death soon put an end to his surferings.

In the upper part of the building were some 50 or 60 young men in the same neglected condition as I have before described. Immediately opposite were the quarters of Company A, of the 2d Intantry. At the parade on the day previous it had mustered firs men, all that remained of the original 60 that composed it. Up an the floor of this building, the east side of which was open to the lake breeze, we found five or six young men, the heads of two or three of whom were propper up by sticks of wood to esteblish breeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish breeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish be reeze; not a blanket up by sticks of wood to esteblish was a busy and their bearing that the soil could not be cultivated without slavel abor, was the part of a destator. Walker having placed himself in the Presidential chair, has acted the part of a destator. Walker having placed himself in the Presidential chair, has acted the part of a destator. Walker having placed himself in the Presidential chair, has acted the part of a destator. Walker having placed himself in the Presidential chair, has acted the part of a destator. Walker having placed himself in the Presidential chair, has acted th Company's wagons, we found the sergeant in nearly a dying condition, who stated that he had been taken sick four days before, and that he could get no one to bring him a cup of water. We carefully removed him into the building, where death soon put an end to his

into the building, where death soon put an end to his sufferings.

We then visited the adjoining building, which was devoted to the Commissary's Department, under Major Baker. There we found Mr. Carry, formerly of Walker's army, who had by his indefatigable exertions, in spite of the enemy, visited the neighboring ranches and obtained cattle until prostrated by fever. He stated to us that but for him the whole population of the town would have been in a starying condition; but now, when sick, not one of his comrades would bring him a cup of water, and he had lain two days without food. We administered to his necessities, and a day or two afterward learned that he was convalencent.

lescent.

The next building we visited was occupied by a company of infantry under command of Lieut. Griffin, who, though suffering from fever, was still on duty, and the officer of the day, being compelled, in consequence of the desperate state of affairs, to remain at his poet. This building was formerly occupied as a store by Mr. Wood of Greytown. In the upper part we found two young men, the last of seven recruits that came down two weeks before from California, one a French soldier from Algiers, and the other one of Jack Hays's Texas Rangers, both suffering from fever Jack Hays's Texas Kangers, both subering from lever, having been expessed on the Isthmus under Gen. Hornsby's command in his attack on the barricads. It was mainly ewing to finding a way to the barracks in the rear of the enemy that Hornsby made his brilliant flank movement, and dreve the Costa Ricans before him. In a few hours only one of these young men—the French soldier—was left.

We text passed over to the building formerly called the United States. Hotal which was now the general

the United States Hotel, which was now the apothecary department of the army. We found the front room two assistants dealing out medicine. front of the counter lay two dead men, and on our ask-ing why they were not buried (their bodies having been there several hours), we were told that it was owing to the neglect of the officer in charge of that department. The benches and pavement were filled department. The benches and pavement were filled with the sick. Said a young man, whose hand helt been shattered by a musket bail, as he removed the bardage, "What shall I do with this!" On examination, we found the wound alive with maggots, and myriads of thes were hovering over it. There was nothing, as usual, with which to make a poultice. Another stepped up to us and exhibited his togarm.

myriads of files were hovering over it. There was nothing, as usual, with which to make a poultice. Another stepped up to us and exhibited his forearm, which had been wounded by a Minie ball passing through it. On removing the covering, we found that mortification had set in. Death soon relieved both these poor fellows from their sufferings.

The back room (formerly the dining-room) was strewn with the sick and dying, some of whom were almost in a nude state, delirious with fever, or in a collapsed state of cholera. In the corner lay three dead men, whose bodies, we were told, they could not get builed. Near the back door lay an Irish woman upon the bare pavement with a bundle of rags under her head, surrounded by three children from two to eight years of age—emigrants to Nicaragual Two of the children were naked, their clothes probably having been removed by the mother while able on account of the filth. They were all three suffering from cholera. We endeavored to rouse the mother, but found her delivious and insensible. In the opposite oorner lay an American woman with two children, the mother suffering from fever and the children from cholera. In six hours thereafter, with the exception of a son of the Irish woman, mothers and children were all dead.

As we passed out of this room, Dr. Cullom, the surgeon in Walker's army, met us and showed as through the upper part of the building. Then the front niangar

at his own expense sent out a scout, who discovered them about twelve miles distant. The steamship Orizaba, then lying in the harbor, was immediately prepared for sea: the passengers embarked amid much confusion, while the writer obtained a passport from the Anerican Consul. Here, again, another apparently insurmountable obstacle presented itself, in the shape of a military police, armed with a missive from Walker that stated no one could leave the port, unless they had a through ticket from New-York to California.

sower, with the limited means at their command

power, with the limited means at their command to relieve the sick and suffering.

The New York passengers having arrived from Greytown, the two or three hotels in the place, which has provided been shut up on account of the druckerness and debauchery of Walker's sufflers, were thoused open, and we entered the dising room of the Scanish Hotel, kept by Mr. Amisterd, who for six years has resided at Vargin Bay. Our fare was a little fried hear of hearing and a small compilier of some hone with of the steamer Virgin's efficers, including the captain, make, engineer, steward, &c., were shut in at Granads low—make way—give him a seat, from the passender. Two millions of properly were said to have—endestroyed by order of Walker, and it is said if the above force is lost, it will be owing to a delay of seven done in two, and the drunkenness which prevails in the drunk, which might have been done in two, and the drunkenness which prevails in the drunk, which with prevails in the drunk of the sick and wounded in Nicaragua. In the state of the sick and wounded in Nicaragua. In morning he was deed.

Major Curley, whose quarters were at the St. Charles Hotel, intermed me in the presence of several passengers, that the night previous, while sleeping in his bammock on the pianza, adjoining the United State Hotel, he was awoke by the grooms, as he supposed, a female, which he thought very strange, insumuch as the sick and wounded had been removed the day previous by order of Walker to St. George, On visiting the bailing he found the surviving child of the Irish emigrant woman, a little boy eight years old, lying naked with the exception of a shirt, in a dying condition. He nourced some water into the little feitow's mouth, but he could not swallow. He supposed he must have died in half an hour. While the rest of the sick and wounded had been removed, this little fellow had been quely left to die.

wounded had been removed, this little fellow had been cutelly left to die.

I was informed by a Captain in Walker's service that there was then in Granada plenty of barley for the sick, and that when Walker first entered Granada, the streets of the city were found sprinkled with time by the Chamotro party, to preven infection. And yet this beneful President General who is stated by his cute girst to be a dector of medicine, gave as a reason for the burning of Granada, that it had become so unhealthy—and, we might add, made unhealthy by the fifthy habits and want of discipline of his followers. These are the Angle-Saxons who are to shed the benign light of civilization upon those darkened regions.

wearing about his eyes at houst. To take the secon after.

We might go on to multiply facts like these, but what can be expected of a commander who neither by nature or education is a soldier, throwing himself against an enemy with his little band of brave but ex against an enemy with his little band of brave but exhausted followers, subjecting them to long marches
with scanty food and a tropical climate? The aiders
and abettors of the insane project of attempting to colonize the tropics with a northern race, had they an
ordinary share of intellect, must have known that it
would have been a failure. The Scotch in 1766 made,
as is well known, an attempt to colonize the opposite
coast near Porto Bello, 1,266 in rumber, and signally
feiled. Although well supplied with every necessary
which money could farmels, and guided by prudent
management, at the expiration of twelve months only
76 survived, and many of these died on reaching home.
The King of Spain might well ask his Vicercy at Panama who is building up the walls of that piace, if they
were made of silver, they cost so much money as well
as so many of the lives of his subjects. The Danish
Government sent out in 1834 filty recruits to recoforce

Government sent out in 1834 firty recruits to recuforce the Government sent out in 1834 firty recruits to recuforce the Government regiment at Santa Croix; but, although well provided for and carefully protected from the weather, at the end of twelve months only two survived. They were of a northern race.

A Judge Thompson informed me that he went to Jamaica to seek his fortune in company with twenty-five young men, and at the end of eight years himself and another were the only survivors. And yet, in the face of these facts, the projectors of this movement under an incompetent leader, will tell you that "the "Isthmus is in fine order, pefectly healthy, and that "Walker is victorious." In every attack made upon the enemy during the last two months he has met with cefeat. His ranks, it is to be hoped, will not be fitted up much larger from the ranks of my deluded young countymen.

The course pursued by the old Transit Company in the face of much wrong, and that without redress from the face of much wrong, and that without redress from the route, as I know from experience, having passed over it four times, was a comfortable one; but, in consequence of the war, the natives have left the Transit road, repairs have coased, and it will require much outlay to put it in order again.

The repeal by Walker of the act of 1838 of the Legislature of Nicaragua, abolishing Slavery, has been and unious policy toward that people. Many of the old natives of St. Georges, an agricultural people, came to Virgin Bay last Fall and asked an old resident if they were to be made elaves, as the Americans had stated in their hearing that the soil could not be cultivated with out slave, labor, Walker having placed himself in the Presidential chair, has acted the part of a dictator. Without a spark of mercy in his composition, he has hung and but the victims of his displeasure with savage ferceity.

the enemy are in Rivas! The poor, ignorant being a answer was, "I do not know." A rope, which was always carried for the purpose, was provided, and the celebrated President General said to a non commissioned officer near him, "Sergeant place the rope about his neck and swing him up. Now, give him a pull." He was let down nearly strangled, when the question was again put to him. His answer was. "One thousand." "Sergeant," said Walker, "run him up again." On recovering breath again the question was recogned. His answer, through fear of death, him up again. On reason through fear of death, was, "Two thousand." "Now," said the Inquisitor-General, "Ham him up, Sergeant"—which order was cobeyed, and his body was left food for buzzards. This incident was related to me by Sergeant Anderson him-

I learned while at Virgin Bay that Washington G

Haynes, whose efforts in the cause of the abolition of flegging in the Navy are well known, fell a victim to cholers in that town last Spring. He presented Walker upon his arrival with four handred volumes of books, of a miscellaneous character, as a nucleus to the formation of a library for the army—the receipt of which was never acknowledged.

The conduct of Salazar, in the prospect of an immediate death at the hands of his enemies, for alleged treason, was not surpassed even by the gallant Navin the Place de Greve, Paris. Stepping firmly out says an eye witness, from his prison, attended by Padre Vijil, he calmly surveyed the preparations made for his execution, and on a chair being placed for him in the Plaza of Granads by an attendant, he turned and bowed politely to his enemies saying to all who and bowed politely to his enemies saying to all who surrounded him of the guard "Adios, Americanos," Adios, Americanos, "and calmiy seating himself, met unflinchingly the death of a soldier, refusing even

to cover his eyes.

The effort made by the brave band under the infamous Schlessinger, composed of the old Kiffes, rescutly ex-inguished in Granada, only four of whom survive from Schlesinger, compact of the on thines are vive from the unfortunate expedition to Santa Rosa. Costa Rica, including Col. Rudler's command, demands a passing notice. Had they got beyond their position (Santa Rosa), where they were defeated, they would have found the bridges over mountain-treams undermined and their retreat cut off; and, even if they had reached the apital (San José), they would have found, I am informed by American residents of that flourishing little State (the population of which is 200,000 souls), that they would there have been met by President Mora, who is termed the Father of his Countrymen by the entire population, and that naught else but mounting upon eagle's wings would have saved them, as the mountains are 12,000 feet in hight. Still, they have ever despised them and carled them "Greasers, from their resemblance to the lanzaroni of Maxico.

It is to be regretted that Gen. Henningsen, a gallant and brave man, should have thrown his efforts in to urhold such an ignoble cause.

in conclusion, I would state that in my humble opin In conclusion, I would state that in my humble opinion it is time that the facts in regard to this expedition were made known to the American public, and that the young and ardent may no longer be led to swell the young and ardent may no longer be led to swell the ranks of this unprincipled adventurer as emigrants to Nicaragua. I trust that the General Government will hereafter—although late in the day—look to this manstrous serifice of the lives of her young though misguided men, under the gains of a colonization project, and place, if necessary, at the two ends of the route, versels of war to protect her citizens, which, if previously done, would have eaved many lives. Hoping that the brave, good, and misguided ones—many of whem there are, I know, in the ranks and under the command of this little tyrant—may escape from their thraidom, and safely reach their homes, I leave this unpleasant record of events in Nicaragus.

DEFEAT OF WALKER'S PARTY AT HIPP'S POINT, CASTILLO RAPIDS AND FORT SAN CARLOS-PARTICULARS OF THE CAP-TURE OF THE RIVER BOATS, &C.

From The Panama Star and Herald, Jan. 16. The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Colum-

Among the passengers are Don Panoho Hurtado and

Among the passengers are Don Fanche Hartade and Dr. U. Ros rup of this city, Mr. Webster and Mr. John Anderson from Costa Rica; Sr. Gont, Spanish Mingles to Chili: Dr. Sr. Livingsten of Leve, Mr. Le febra, Capt. Medico. Ac.

The most interesting news we can give our readers is the following information relative to the proceedings of the Costa Rica forces on the River San Juan, which remitted in the capture of the various stations along the line, and of the river and take boots, and which fully confirm the reports received by the British steamer from San Juan del Sar in reference to the devent.

of the Coe's Rica forces on the River San Juan, which received in the capture of the various stations along the line, and of the river and lake boats, and which fully confirm he imports received by the British steamer from San Juan del Sur in reference to that event.

Our information is derived from undoubtable authority, and adds another chapter to the history of the rapid downfall of Walker and his followers.

It appears that the Costa Rican Government, in addition to the army it had sent to cooperate with the allied forces against Walker in Nicaragua, resolved upon organizing an expeditionary force for the purpose of preserving isolf of the River San Juan wisely it ignessed facilities for receiving an alies and reinforcements by every steamer from the United States. On the 10th of December this force set out, but by the Sanspiqui River, as was publicly received and believed, but by the San Juan del Norte. This was done for the purpose of misleading a detachment of Walker's forces who were posted at Hipp's Point, at the mouth of the Sanspiqui.

As this route is very little if ever used, the Costa Ricans experienced great difficulty in advancing, having to ext their way through the forces along a track where mules could not be used, and along which all the provisions and munitions of war had to be borne on men's shoulders. Six days were spent on the march, during which the rain fell incessantly. At last, the "embarcadere" was reached, and a few cames were bastily constructed, and raits made of the trunks of trees rudely lashed together with vines and twige.

Thus these enterprising men, meet of whom had never before beheld a boat on a navigable river, boldly embarked on Dec. 16, to float down an unknown stream, to its confluence with twin sa and twom and 2 cannon. At that nonce of a fall to them.

On the merung of the 23d, the expedition was hauled into a creek near Hipp's Point, to refresh the men, previous to attacking Walker's post of 50 men and 2 cannon. At that nonceous a steamer was heard coming down the

a minute resistance was at an end. A panic had seized them. Some were bayoneted—the rest sprang off the bank into the deep and rapid river. One brave officer (Castain Thompson) did all that mortal man could do to rally the men, but in vain—the osslaught was too sudden and overpowering to admit of a resistance. Captain Thompson only ceased his exertions after he received a second severe bayonet wound. His very enemies, admiring his signal galiantry, liberated him subsequently at Greytown, where also they did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings. One man beside Capt. Thompson was asved from the river, and five escaped into the forcet. The rest are said to have perished.

A sufficient force having been left to guard Hipp's

Point, the rest of the adventurous band again committed their lives to the precarious chances of the river upon the same rafts, which had now become ricketty mitted their lives to the precarious chances of the twee typen the same raffs, which had now become ricketty and insecure. They arrived close to Greytown about 2 o'cicck on the morning of the 24th. Here again fortune (sovered them, for a steamer was just getting up bersteam to ascend the river. She was immediately taken with three others. Had the expedition been delayed an heur later in its descent, it must have periabed. It would, indeed, have been "touch and go;" the slightly-bound pieces of the rafts, and cent the Costa Ricen's instantaneously to a watery grave. By dawn of day the steamers were taken without less, and the Costa Ricen's also in possession of Punta Castilla (or Punta Arcuas), which they have always claimed as belonging to their country.

At the same time the inhabitants of Greytown became aware of the presence of this unexpected invasion. The place was soon in confusion and commontion, one party, the most numerous, three-leading violence to

an toe mean time the Coited States Consul made an application to the officer commanding the British equation at Greyrown "to protect the property of "Capt Joseph N. Scott, agent of Mesert. Chas. Morgan" & Senof New York, from a foreible schurze by a force of Costa Richars under the command of Col. Joaquin "Fernandez."

"Fernandez."

To this, Capt. John C. Erskine, senior officer, repled from on board the Orion, dated Dec. 24, 1836, that he had "taken steps, by landing a party of marrices from one of her Majesty's ahips, to protect the persons and private property of Capt. Joseph Scott, his family, and all clivens of the United States of "America, which the other of the Costa Rica lore," new at Punta Aronsa, also assured him should be "placed in ne peril." Then, as regards the capture of the eteamers, Capt. Erskire, in continuation, very judicionally expressed himself as follows:

"To prevent all misapprehension, I think it, how ever, right to state that the steamers and other prop ever, right to state that the steamers and other property belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, being at this moment the subject of a dispute between two different companies, the representatives of which are on the spot, and one of them authorizing the seizure, I do not feel justified in taking any ateps which may affect the interests of either party.

"With respect to the particupation of a force of Costa Ricans in the seizure and transfer of the steamers alluded to I must observe, that these steamers having been for some months past employed in embarking in this port and conveying to the parties with whom Costa Rica is now carrying on active hostilides

whom Costa Rica is now carrying on active hostificles men and manifiles of war, it appears that as a non-belligerent I am prohibited by the law of nations from preventing the execution of such an operation by belligergant party.

reventing the Executive selligergant party.

"I save the honor, &c. "JOHN E. ERSKINE, Capt. and senr. officer.

TO B. S. COTTETLL, edg., U. S. Consul at Greytown."

"December 24, 12.5."

"To B. 8 Correct., eq., U.S. Consul at Greytown."

"December 21, 18.6."

On according the river [when off the mouth of the river San Carles, which, as before stated, is a tributary of the river San Juan one of the steamers was dispatched to ascertain if General Jose Josquin Morra, bother of the President of Costa Rica, had arrived at the embarcadero with the main body of the expeditionary army; and if so, to report the success of the expedition to Greytown, so that measures might immediately be taken for carrying promptly into effect the second part of the plan of operations. On proceeding up the San Carlos, five men, placed on a raft as videttes, became so frightened by the noise and appearance of the approaching steamer inever having be lore seen or imagined the like, plunged into the river and were drowned in the attempt to reach the bank. The steamer then landed two men to cut their way through the forest to the embarcadero, in order that General Mora might receive timely notice that the steamer was no longer an enemy so that the probability of his firing upon her might be removed. General Mora was found at his post, with 800 men, followed by a rear guard of 300, who have since also arrived. In addition to these, two transport corps of 600 men are alternately employed in carrying provisions, ammunifion, Ac., from the interior to the embarcadero.

Having now the four river steamers at command, the Castillo Rapids and the steamers John Ogden and Ruth were soon taken by General Mora. He then moved up to Fort Sen Carlos, which, with the large steamer and derachment of men there, was also taken by stratagem.

were soon taken by General Mora. He then moved up to Fort Sen Carlos, which, with the large steamer and derachment of men there, was also taken by stratagem. Then the two lake steamers. San Carlos and Virgea, not aware of these occurrences, came across the lake with passengers from California, and were also taken by General Mora, who generously sent the passengers on to Greytown in the captured steamers. Thus the second part of the plan of operations was completely successful.

mpletely successful.
The third and last part of this well-contrived cam-

sign is as follows: General Mora, having now 1,400 men (exclusive of the land transport corpe, expected 500 more at the em-barcadero of San Carlos, who, doubtless, have arrived long since. The river was to be occupied by 800 of these, backed by artillary and breast-works, and sup-ported by the steamers, while Gen. More was to move up to La Virgin with 1,100 men and occupy the transit roots. Meanwhile, Gen. Canas, having retired from Rivas

Meanwhile. Gen. Canas, having retired from Rivas upon Masaya (where the allied Generals have been misserations but time and opportunity in dissentions). Rivas was occupied by Walker. His forces are estimated by his friends at 1,500—by his enemies at 300. In either case it is well known that about 300 are on the sick list. By last efficial accounts Gen. Canas was nominated commander-in-chief of the allied forces. He was on his march back to Rivas with 1,000 mea lieaving the remaining allied forces to follow as occasion might requirel, where he would arrive just about the same time when Gen. Mora would reach La Virgin, near Rivas, with 1,100 men and the steamers. gin near Rivas, with 1,100 men and the steamers.
Such is a short, but, we believe, faithfully correct
statement of the events which have given Costa Rica

from all me. The of receiving further anothers from aboved. If then, Catas can only succeed in harmonising the discordant clements he has to don't will, and restore translative and age the Central American Generally. If however, netty jealonable, and intrigues allow the allies to divide their force Walks. The solid a chance of making good his retreat to San 5/2m dol Sor, and ecoping from a country he has shown himself so incapable of governing.

We need the following proclamation issued by the Product of Costa Rica to Walker's mes. Involved they are offered most favorable terms; and there is no treated to doubt that Costa Rica will not carry show out faithfully and faily:

THE SELDIES OF THE EXPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA TO THE SOLDIESS OF WALKER'S ARRY.

Impressed with a well founded belief that the greater number of fereigners who are now in the ranks of the Usuper have been deceived, and aware that they are now fighting in a had came, against a people who have given no cause of offices and who are only defeating their country, their rights, liberties and their properties for the country. fer ding their country, their rights, liberties and their bemesheds, from the criminal attempts of an unprincipled adventurer, to subvert all that freemen revers; and convinced that many, if not all, who are now adding that scourse of humanity would willingly quit big discrected service, if only assured of protection and support to reach their native country.

New J. Freedent of the Republic of Costa Rica, pledging my honor, hereby offer to any and all of the officers and coldiers af Walker's army, new in Nicaregua, a free and safe passage to Greytown, and theace per steamer to the City of New-York.

Given at the National Palace at San Jose, Dec. 14.

Given at the National Palace at San Jose, Dec. 10, S.6.

JUAN R. MORA.

## ARREST OF FILLIBUSTERS

THE TENNESSEE STILL IN PORT.

## "Emigrant" Patriotism Cooling Off.

ome damage which her wheel sustained during the night from the floating ice. The United States Marshal strested Col, Fabens, Capts. Farnham and Moniten, Alexander C. Lawrence, and some three or four others, yesterday morning, on a charge of participating in the organization of an invasive force against a

bexes were put into the hold of the Tennessee in the morning. They were each branded: "Twenty markets, 'U. S. Artillery, U. S. Armory, Springfield;" and centained muskets, cartridges, and kegs of powder. A large number of passengers were on board, await-

ing the sailing of the steamer. Among them Maj. Hall, the Secretary of Don Fermin Ferrar; George Copway, the Indian chief, who is said to be on his way to assist in Americanizing the Isthmus, and The passengers comprised a number of

among the rest the wife of Gen. Henningsen. Mrs. H. was recently a rich widow in the States of Georgia and single-blessedness. Some of the so called " California passengers" are Frenchmen and Germans, who, to judge from their peculiar attire have not been many

days out of Castle Garden.

We understand that some 250 or 300 "emigrants" had entered their names as passengers for Nicaragua, where they intend to fellow a pastoral life, and the peaceful implements of their vocation are supposed to be contained in those oblong boxes.

Two warrants had been issued against Alexander C.

consul Fabens, for culisting a couple of men; and a warrant against sixteen others, who were charged with enlisting for Gen. Walker's expedition. Three of the fatter, viz: Wm. Miller, Henry Bolton and Andrew Finigan were arrested with Lawrence on board the Tennessee, Col. Fabens was tapped on the shoulder by Deputy Marshal Thompson, as he was breakfasting at the Mansien House.

Finnigan is a watelman on the Harlem Railroad.

He is a married man with three children and save that he was bidding good-bye to a friend; Miller is a laborer; and Bolton a clerk in the Nicaragua Colonization

bed; the others in \$500. The Colonel thinks he has fallen in value since his former arrest for the asme offense, when his bail was \$20,000.

ACCOUNT OF THE ARRESTS. Three warrants were placed in the United States Marshal's bands at about 6 o'clock on Tuesday afterpoon, founded upon the following affidavits:

been, founded upon the following a flidavits:

\*\*Rowhern District of New-York, as.—Jee Brown and Robert Fuller, being severally duly aworn, any, each for binned, that William Schmidt, Thomsa Donovan, Themes O'Rorke, John Morphy, Jacob Pfeiffer, Antonio Tiberict, Jose Brignell, Giuseppi Amodio, Hans Michel, John Williams, Peter Burke, David Thompson, John Hume, Thes. Callahan, Patrick Calligan, Johann Fraun, (all fictitious names) cid severally, about the 24th day of January, 1857, at the City of New-York, hire or culist themselves to go to Greytown, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be culisted or entered in the service of one tent to be enlisted or entered in the service of one William Walker, in a foreign country, to wit, Nica-

Southern District of New York, as.—Robert Fullers, of No. 439 Grand street, in said city, being duly sworn, says: That on the 20th day of January inst., at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New York aforesaid, Alexander C. Lawrence and Joseph W. Fabens did bire and rotain deponant to enter himself to go beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit, to Greybown, with larent to be enlisted or entered in the service of William Walker, in a foreign country, to wit, Nicaragus, as soldier.

Lee Brown, of No. 92 Christophur street, made similar effidavis

similar offidavii Brown was fermerly a Superintendent on the Nortolk and Petersburg Railroad; and Fuller held a similar post at Panama, whence he returned in the George Law on her last trip. Both evidently belong to the class of

Col. Fabens, who was formerly, as is well known, our commercial agent at Greytown, was arrested by Deputy Marshals Thompson and Horton, as he was breakfasting at the Mansion House, Chambers street. Alex. C. Lawrence, keeper of the St. Charles Saloon, and three of the sixteen parties referred to in the first affidavit, were arrested on board the Tennessee. The names of the latter are Andrew Finnigan, a watchman on the Harlem Resiroad, who has a wife and three children in the City; Wm. Miller, a laborer; and Heary Bolton, a clerk in the "Colonization Society for the Republic of Nicaragua." Finnigan insists that he had no intention of leaving for the Isthmus, but was saying good-bye to a friend when the Deputy Marshal requested his company. The other two appear to be esigned to their fate.

Fabets and Lawrence were held before Commis tilwell in \$3,000 bail; the others, prisoners and witneces, in \$500 bail. Col. Fabens thinks he has fallen in value since his former arrest for the same offence, when his bail was \$20,000. Lawrence procured bail in the perion of Horatio N. Wild of " Indian Candy" notoriay, and was discharged. The three deluded embryo solters were unable to obtain competent suretice, and wore ledged in Eldridge street jail, whither Col. Fabons was also taken. The gutant Colonel purposes to test the question thoroughly this time, and therefore declines. to give bail desiring to bring matters to as distinct an ssue as possible. He will doubtless commence an action of false imprisonment should he be acquitted. The ground on which he stands is that he is not amenable to our neutrality laws, insemuch as he is a citizen of Nicaragua. He claims to be "First Director of the Colorization Society for the Republic of Mice-"ragua," under the appointment of President Rivas, in 1855. He informs us that he is largely interested in

certain mines with Major Heiss. Col. Fabens appears to keep up his spirits under Col. Fabrus appears but he is growing old sensibly the circumstances, but he is growing old sensibly His bair is graying, and his Spanish closk and must tache both look a trifle passé. The last our report tache both look a trifle passé. saw of him he bowed his adieus, with the grace of Spanish Don, from the window of a hackney coach, ca

route for Eldridge street Jail. DEATH OF MRS. WIRT -The estimable and venerable widow of the late William Maryland, on Saturday last.